



What is non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT)?

NIPT uses a blood sample from the mother to analyze DNA from the placenta for certain chromosome conditions, like Down syndrome, that could affect a baby's health.

NIPT1,2,3

- Screens for genetic abnormalities such as Down syndrome
- Can identify your baby's gender (optional)
- Has the lowest false positive rate of prenatal screening tests for commonly screened chromosomal abnormalities
- Can be done as early as nine weeks into your pregnancy
- Poses no risk to your baby, unlike amniocentesis and chorionic villi sampling (CVS), which carry a slight risk of miscarriage

Cell-free fetal DNA

When a woman is pregnant, pieces of genetic information (DNA) from the placenta are released into her bloodstream and mix with her own genetic information. It is possible to test that genetic information and determine if there is a high or low chance that the baby has certain chromosome abnormalities. Testing this cell-free fetal DNA is called non-invasive prenatal testing/screening, or "NIPT/NIPS."

Panorama® non-invasive prenatal test (NIPT)^{1,2,3}

Chromosome conditions tested:

- Trisomy 21
- Sex-chromosome
- Trisomy 18
- aneuploidies
- Trisomy 13Triploidy
- Microdeletions

Fetal sex (optional)

Monosomy X

Timing: ≥ 9 weeks

Sensitivity for Down syndrome: >99%

False positive rate for Down syndrome: <1%

Risk of miscarriage: None

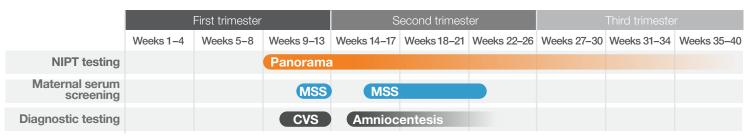




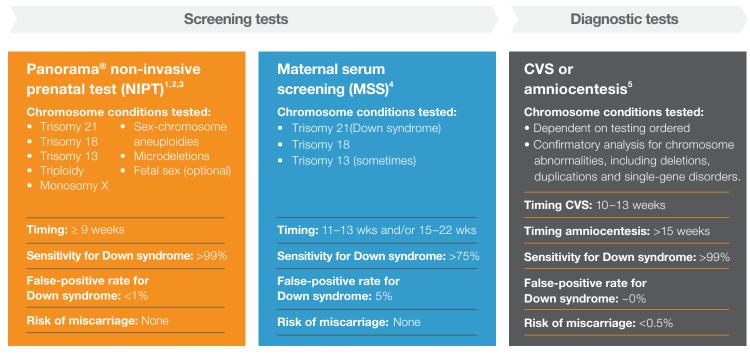
When can Panorama be performed?

Panorama screens for chromosome abnormalities as early as nine weeks.

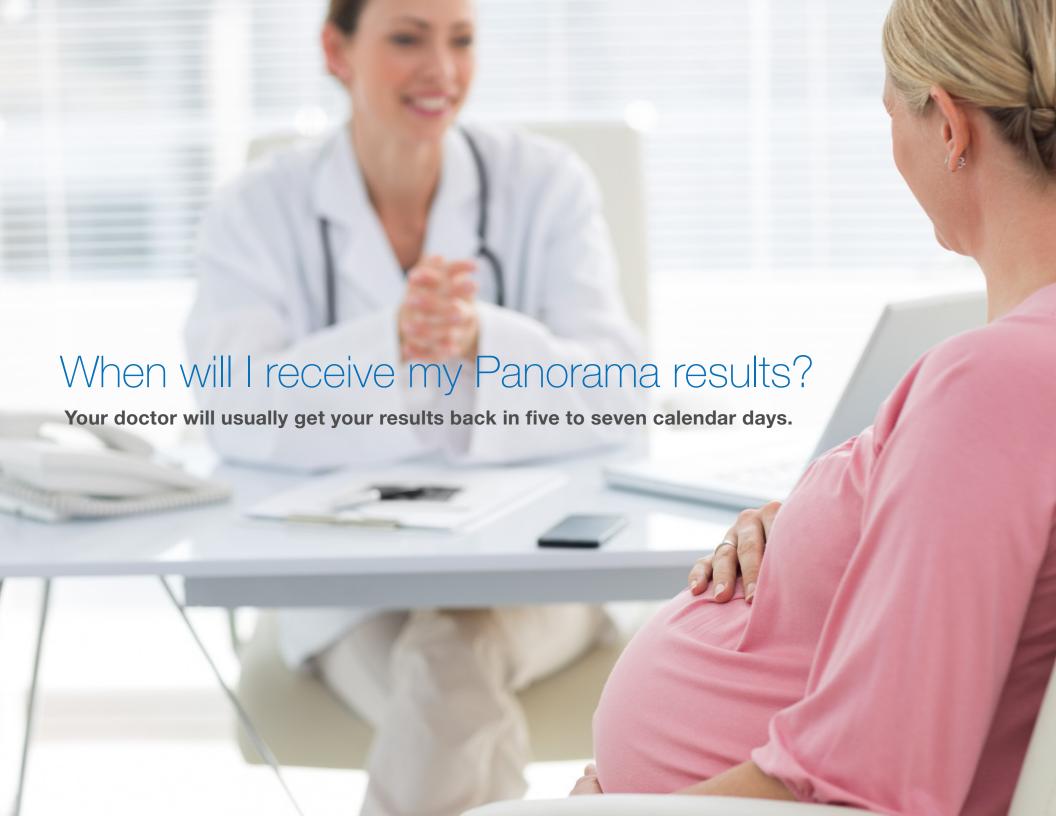
Prenatal testing process



Overview of screening and diagnostic tests



- Screening tests, like NIPT and MSS, do not provide a definitive diagnosis of a condition.
- Invasive testing during pregnancy, such as amniocentesis or CVS, or testing after the baby is born, can tell you for certain if the baby has the condition.
- A detailed ultrasound is still recommended for all patients, regardless of testing decisions.



What do Panorama results tell me?

Panorama gives you a personalized risk score and tells you if your baby is at high risk or low risk for screened conditions. Like other screening tests, Panorama does not provide a definitive diagnosis of the condition.

Your report may state the following:

Low risk

A low-risk result indicates that it is very unlikely that your baby is affected by one of the conditions on the Panorama panel.

High risk

A high-risk result does not mean the baby has a chromosomal abnormality; rather, it indicates a very high probability that your baby may have that condition.

No result

In a small percentage of cases, Panorama may not be able to obtain sufficient information from your blood sample to determine an accurate result. If this occurs, a second blood sample may be accepted. Further genetic counseling with the option of comprehensive ultrasound evaluation and diagnostic testing should be considered due to an increased risk of aneuploidy when there is a "no call" test result.

Complimentary genetic information sessions are available. Schedule a complimentary information session with one of our board-certified genetic counselors. These one-on-one sessions are available before or after testing.

How is Panorama different?

Fewer false positives and fewer false negatives

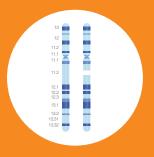
Because Panorama analyzes the baby's DNA separately, it has lower false positive and false negative rates than other NIPTs.^{1,2,3}

Highest gender accuracy

Although designed to screen for chromosome abnormalities, Panorama can include testing for the sex chromosomes (X and Y) if requested. It has the highest reported accuracy for determining a baby's gender. Gender reporting is optional.^{1,2,3}

Triploidy

Panorama is the only NIPT that can detect triploidy, a severe chromosomal abnormality that can result in serious pregnancy complications if unmonitored.^{1,2,3}



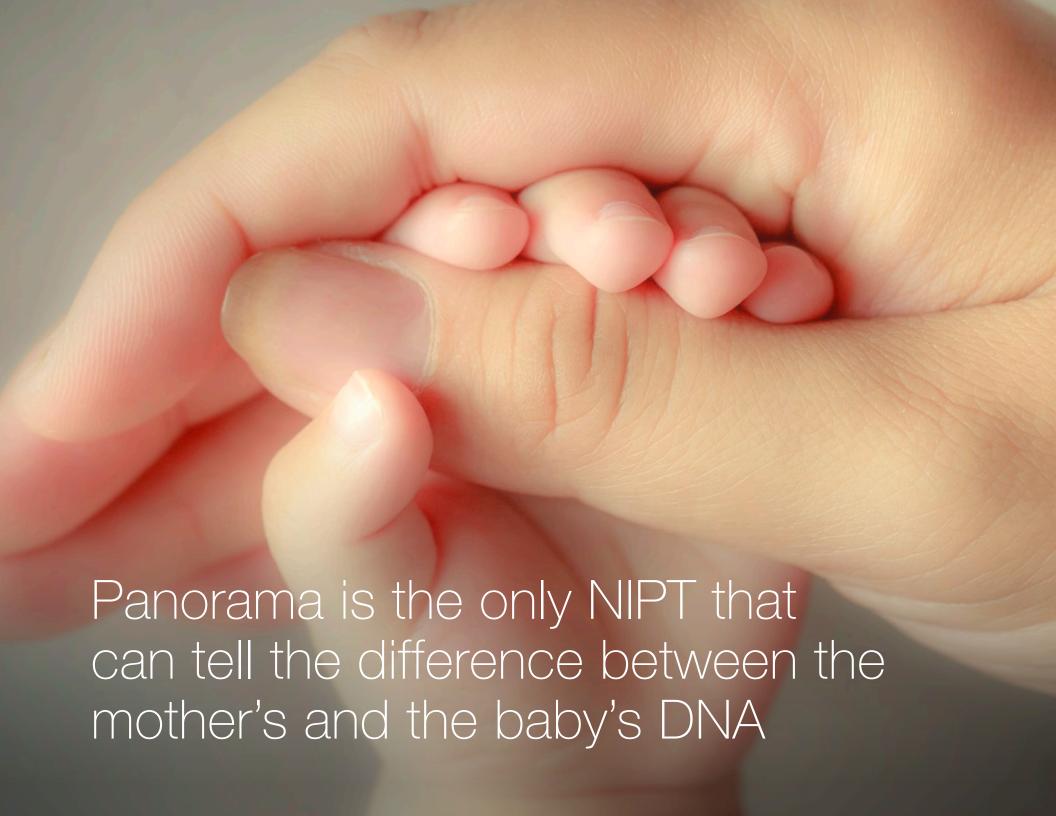
Microdeletions

Panorama screens for five microdeletion syndromes associated with serious health problems. A microdeletion is a small, missing piece of a chromosome. Unlike Down syndrome, which occurs more frequently in mothers who are 35 and older, microdeletions occur in pregnancies at the same rate for mothers of any age. While many microdeletions have little impact on a child's health or life, there are some that can cause intellectual disabilities and birth defects.

- Risks for microdelections are as common as risks for Down syndrome in younger women.^{9,10}
- Microdeletions vary in size.
- Typically, a karyotype can only detect microdeletions >5–10 MB.
- The outcome depends on the size of the microdeletion and the genes involved.

Panorama screens for:

Syndrome	Incidence (births) ⁶
22q11.2 deletion/DiGeorge	1 in 2,000
Prader-Willi	1 in 10,000
Angelman	1 in 12,000
Cri-du-chat	1 in 20,000
1p36 deletion	1 in 5,000



Is Panorama right for me?

Panorama is clinically validated for women of all ages.^{1,2,3} If you would like to know whether your baby is at risk for certain genetic conditions, talk to your doctor about Panorama NIPT.

How do I get started?

Discover more about your baby's health. All NIPTs are not the same. Learn more about Panorama's unique technology and superior accuracy.

Panorama is available through your doctor. Not sure if your doctor offers Panorama? Contact Natera to find out more.

Call: 844.568.0236



How much is Panorama? Is it covered by insurance?

Panorama is pleased to be an in-network provider with most health plans, including Aetna, Anthem, Cigna, and UnitedHealthcare. Check out our growing list at www.natera.com/in-network-plans.

The cost of Panorama varies according to the prenatal screening panel selected and your specific insurance coverage. Based on previously approved claims data, the majority of patients have an out of pocket expense between \$100 and \$200, once their deductible has been met.*

We are sensitive to the costs associated with having a baby and committed to ensuring that every patient has access to our high quality tests.

- 1. Nicolaides, et al. Prenatal Diagnosis 2013; DOI: 10.1002/pd.4103.
- 2. Pergament et al. Obstetrics & Gynecology, July 2014 (online).
- 3. Ryan, et al. Fetal DiagnTher 2016; DOI: 10.1159/000442931.
- 4. Norton et al. N Engl J Med 2015; 372:1589–1597.
- 5. ACOG/SMFM Practice Bulletin #162, May 2016.
- 6. Wapner et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2015 Mar;212(3):332.e1-9.

Panorama: part of the Natera family of products















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The tests described have been developed and their performance characteristics determined by the CLIA-certified laboratory performing the tests. These tests have not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Although FDA does not currently clear or approve laboratory-developed tests in the U.S., certification of the laboratory is required under CLIA to ensure the quality and validity of the tests. © 2017 Natera, Inc. All Rights Reserved.